FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

STMPATHY WITH PRUSSIA-NAPOLEON UNPOPU-LAR-THE REPUBLICANS.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.] MADRID, Sept. 6 .- The attitude of Spain at this moment is expectant. Day by day and hour by has watched the bloody struggle which has commenced under a pretext in which she was concerned. The rapidity and importance of events, and especially those just flashed to us, viz., the fall of the Empire and the proclamation of the French Republic, have aston-ished all minds. I freed scarcely add, that while there is much rejoicing over the successes of the Prussians, there is little or no sympathy evinced for the Emperor. He has always been unpepular in Spain, and the more so has always been unpepular in Spain, and the more so since the Spanish people became aware how he acted from the very dawn of the Revolution, as regards the solution of their political dilemma. The Republic he as good as forbid, because he felt it might extend to his side of the Pyrenees. Mentpensier he also tabooed, because if would not suit him to have an Orleans on the throne of Spain. While the Hohenzollern candidature was in jembryo he took good care to say nothing about it, though he knew much more of it than most neonle in Spain itself. He was all the while than most people in Spain itself. He was all the while spreading his net for Prussia to fall into, and so afford him the excuse for declaring war against his powerful neighbor. When Hohenzollern had accepted, subject to the decision of the Spanish Cortes, then and then only on speak. Instantly spain disclaimed all con plicity in Rismarck plots against the security of France, and set such machinery in motion as quickly in duced Prince Leopold to retire from his candie. But this did not content the Emperor. sought "guarantees" from Prussia that at no future time any of her princes should accept the throne of Spain. Very properly such guarantees were refused, and the asking them looked upon as an insult. Rather than break the peace of Europe Prim and Ser-rano would have given him any amount of "guarantees" that Spain would never again look to Prussia for a king, but in his wide-stretched ambition and his haughty pride be thought Spain too low and insignificant to be even He had his legions ready and he courted a foe man more worthy of his steel. The result is now before egrams of the last two days! All this is duly appreciated by the Spanish people, and therefore they rejoicing rather than regret at Napoleon's fall.

The proclamation of the Republic in France has produced no disturbances here. The Republicans have sent ongratulatory address to the new Government in Paris, and for Thursday they announce a great procession, with one speech in honor of the event. Of course the Republican press look upon their cause as secured by the event- in France, but as to what Spain really will do no man can tell. We shall probably have the Cortes meeting soon, and then the whole question will be re-dis-Meantime the Republican press and the Repub tican leaders are enjoining on the people the necessity of avoiding all attempts to secure their triumph by force, and so far the people have responded by the most perfect order. The vernment have called out the first reserve, amounting to over 15,000 men. The Carlists and their insurrection rdly thought of in the general absorption of popular interest in the events of the war. The troops are everywhere victorious, and there only remains a few ids of insurgents here and there in the northern districts. Enough evidence has come to light to show the eep complicity of the clergy in this new movement.

Yesterday Castelar and his friends of the Republican minority met and sent the following telegram to Paris:

TO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE FFENCH REPUBLIC.

The Republican minority of the Spanish Cortes sainte in you the advent of right, and the imaguration of a new epoch of liberty and peace for Europe! Rest assured that at the name of the Republic the rivalries caused by the momerchies will cease, and we shall form in the future one single people of all the European Continent, and one single panity of all nations!

GOING TO ROME.

THE ITALIAN CABINET-THE DECISION TO MARCH ON ROME—THE OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT— THE MAZZINIAN AGITATORS. [FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

FLORENCE, Sept. 6 .- Yesterday, at 2 o'clock, the Ministers were sitting in Council and were dissing the Roman question. Things looked as undecided as ever. Signori Lauza, Seela and Gonow were insisting on the immediate occupation; Signor Visconti Venasta and the other members of the Cabinet were of a contrary opinion. What was to be done? The whole Cabinet decided on tendering their resignation. The King would then be at liberty to myite either of these members who wished to solve the question at once, or those who were of opinion that an immediate occupation ould carry with it serious complications, to remain and form a new Cabinet. A telegram arrived announcing the proclamation of the French Republic. The news seen constantly repeating to them that his private and official information authorized him to state that the Republic would never be proclaimed. Poor M. de Mala-ret! he really knew nothing of the real condition of his France. The news created an immediate revolution in members who sided with him, changed opinion at once. The proclamation of the French Republic was a menace to Constitutional Italy. The French, who require something to raise public spirit, might send a Republican fleet to Civita Vecchia and create a Republican move-

There was only one course to follow. It was the one I set forth to you in one of my last letters—occupy at once the Roman territory, satisfy the Italian people, and pre-vent an internal conflagration. All divergence of opinion had disappeared, and with perfect unanimity the Ministers and the King set at once about discussing which was the best way of carrying the whole plan out. The first thing the Ministers deliberated upon, was the calling out of three new classes of troops, 1869, 1870, 1871, bringing the army to 300,000 men. What for I The Pope has only 12,000 men, who would offer little resistance, and such a great army seems perfectly useless. But the fact is that the King and his Ministers acted on the following

The French Republic cannot last long. If the Orleans, or even the Bonapartes were to be restored, France would in any case be hostile to Italy. The French papers had given the people to understand that a treaty of alliance between Italy and France had been stipulated, and that 200,000 men were to cross the Alps in aid of the army of the Rhine. It is their own fault if they were so grossly cheated; but this does not prevent their calling the Italians disloyal and ungenerous. The Ministers, therefore, decided on strengthening the army before doing anything else. It was then resolved upon that a memorandum should be addressed to the different European Cabinets, announcing the deliberation taken by the Ministry. A manifeste should be issued by the King to the Italian people, and the Government should cotemporaneously inform the new French Cabinet that it considered the September Convention as annulied. The

temporaneously inform the new French Cabinet that it considered the September Convention is annulled. The following official communication was immediately inserted in the Opinione, and a summary of it telegraphed to all Europe:

"In a Council of Ministers he dy seferday, it was decided that the moment had arrived for carrying out the national production of a unatimous opinion. They have beededs deliberated on informing the country and all Europe, by means of a unatimous opinion. They have beededs deliberated on informing the country and all Europe, by means of a mornadum, what are the sentiments directing its accord the Papiesy for the free exercises of its ecclesiant in the paper of the free exercises of its ecclesiant in the paper of the free exercises of its ecclesiant in the paper of the free exercises of its ecclesiant in the paper of the paper of the free exercises of its ecclesiant in the paper of the paper of the free exercises of its ecclesiant in the paper of the month of the paper of the paper

national programme. All the Mazzinian plans end in smoke. But the Rifermer, the organ of the opposition loses no time in creating new embarrassments. The opportunity of their going to Rome is lost? We shall go to Nice: That's their new programme for keeping the country in a perpetual state of excitement. It was Venice first. The Italian flag was raised in the Plassa St. Narce, and then came a Roman one. The Italian flag is about to wave on the capitol, and a Nice complication arises, and if that question, too, were to be solved ac-cording to their views, they would never find themselves at a loss. Corsica, Tyrol, Istria, Dalmatia, Malta. The opposition members are like Dante's Wolf,

Che depo il pasto à più. Dame di pria. The note addressed by the Left to the Ministers, and to which the most influential members of that party, among them Crispi Manciel, Ollivier, Rattazzi, etc., put their names, deserves special attention. It was an ultimatum written with the most positive certainty that the present Cabinet would never abrogate the Convention. It runs

"The catastrophe which has just been announced traces out to the Government the easiest course to pursue for the fulfillment of its duty—the immediate occupation of Rome. In the name of our country, we implore you to pronounce the word she awaits from you; let it know at least that, now all obstacles are removed, you have lost no time in taking a resolution. Let us not dispute about the inexplicable delays of bygone days now that the destinies of our country are of such a vital interest; what might have been considered up to to-day a gross error, may be considered to morrow a treason. Do not assume a responsibility which your own conscience would condemn even before history. In any case we shall not assume it before the whole country. Consider well that if to-morrow's sun were to rise, and they knew not whether her dag is about to move on the capital. Italy might deem it expedient to think after her own safety, seeing herself abandoned by you! Speaking the words of the Flebisettum." The catastrophe which has just been announced

The Opinione, in commenting on this circular, says that the opposition members evidently were in the dark about everything, otherwise they would never have addressed a similar menace against men who were discussing, and seriously discussing, the means of carrying out the engagements taken only a few weeks since before the Parliament and the Senate.

Prince Napoleon has at last left Florence. He has assumed the title of Count of Montcalieri. He will meet

at Turin the Princess Clotilde. The Official Gazette has not as yet pronounced a word on the important resolution taken; but the following

lines produced a great impression: Several newspapers insist to affirming that dissension prevails in the shinet. We are authorized to confute their reports, as they are without constain. The Ministers are in perfoct accord on all political questions.

The Gazette d'Halia was in the right. In a few weeks

we shall have a general rush to the Eternal City.
P. S.—I have reason to believe that Baron Ricasoli is the influential statesman charged with informing the Pontiff of the resolutions taken by the Italian Govern-

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

TRADE ACTIVE-GOOD PROSPECTS-HOW GOODS REACH AMERICA FROM GERMANY-INCREASED FREIGHT CHARGES - PRICES OF LEADING ARTICLES-THE MARKET FOR COMMERCIAL The wholesale dry goods trade of this city

has been quite active during the present month, and the large houses are kept busily employed by the customers already here. The principal trade, so far, has been from the South and West. It is too early yet for a very heavy trade with buyers nearer home, though many such have been in market, making light purchases to start the season. The commission dry goods houses have been busy for some weeks, and the volume of their business has been larger than usual. The city retail trade has not Broadway houses) have done little toward laying in their Fall stock. Among all these classes a very good feeling prevails, and all anticipate a favorable season. A good Fall trade is almost always an early one, and this year buyers have arrived and commenced their purchases rather earlier than for some years past. One of the most promising features of trade is that stocks throughout the country are, in general, reported to be quite light. The retailers have heretofore bought quite sparingly, and have succeeded in reducing their stocks to such a low state that the prospects of the season are greatly improved, as but little old stock will have to be disposed of to make room for new. City jobbers have pursued the same careful policy, and their stocks are considerably lighter than in

ome previous years, and present a fresher appearance. The prices of many kinds of domestic goods are lower than they were at the opening of the Fall season of last year. Foreign goods, too, are quite as low, on the average, notwithstanding the war. At this time last year gold was 155 to 137; the difference between the premium then and now quite compensates for the advance of the foreign gold price of many articles, resulting from the suspension of manufacturing, the difficulty of shipment frem foreign ports, and the enhanced cost of transportation. It is anticipated that later in the season the stocks of New-York jobbers will be much broken, and that many desirable styles of goods will be very scarce. The reason to obtain many leading styles, as the factories have been own country and of the state of political feeling in unable to run during the continuance of hostilities. Even should they soon resume operations, their products Ministers' minds. Visconti Venasta, and the other | could not reach this market in time for the Fall trade. turers of domestic goods have suffered so much for some years past by overstocking the market that their operations have of late been carefully conducted, and the determination generally arrived at to produce no more goods than can be disposed of at remunerative

In more goods than can be disposed of at remunerative prices.

German, especially Prussian, goods are rendered more of the common freight charges to which they are subject. The shippers have been compelled to send them by very panise have not been sion to take the freight charges on goods that the freight charges on goods that have recently arrived are, in many instances, four relations are sent to floilarious. Shipments by way of Bremen, advices to the middle of August state that the little shippers have been impossible for some time. Advices to the middle of August state that the little shippers of the little house state course, have been impossible for some time. Advices to the middle of August state that the little shipper shippers of the little house state of the little shippers of the little house shall be sent for the little house state that the little shippers have been suppossible for some time. Advices to the middle of August state that the little shippers have been suppossed by the state of the little of the little house shipped from the little shippers have been suppossed by the state of the little shippers have been suppossed by the state of the little ship shippers have been shipped from the little ship shippers have been shipped from the little shippers have been shipped from the little ship shippers have been shipped from the little ship shipped from the shipped shipped from the shipped shipped from the shipped shipped from th

WAR MISCELLANY.

DEMONSTRATION IN FRONT OF THE AMERICAN LEGATION.

Paris, Sept. 9.-The recognition of the French Republic by the American Government led to an imposing demonstration yesterday. When the crowd arrived in front of the Legation several of its members were chosen to convey to Mr. Washburnel the expression of its sentiments. Mr. Washburne listened with much emotion to the following address delivered by M. Lucien: emotion to the following address delivered by M. Lucien:

"Sir: In the name of a great number of citizens, certain of the approval of and support by the entire nation, we come to beg you to testify to your Government our gratitude for the spontaneity with which it has answered the announcement of a French Republic. A great part of our thanks belongs to you also, Sir, for the generous expressions which your heart dictated when communicating to us the adhesion by your Government. We did not expect less from that great and generous American nation, whose aspirations and principles have always been in harmony with the ideas of France. To-day America and France are sisters—sister Republics; that is, sisters of Liberty. The ocean which separates us is less profound than the sentiment which unites us. Long live the United States of America."

The Minister then appeared at the balcony, and said:

The Minister then appeared at the balcony, and said:
"I am moved by this demonstration. The Republic of
the United States has received with joy the advent of the French Republic. I will convey the thanks you have given me to my Government, which I know will be much pleased with this patriotic manifestation."

MINISTER WASHBURNE'S LETTER OF RECOGNITION.

The full text of Minister Washburne's note to Jules Favre, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, recognizing the Republic, is as follows:

to Jules Pavre, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, recognizing the Republic, is as follows:

Sir: I have received the communication which you did me the honor of addressing to me on the 5th inst., in which you inform me that, in virture of a resolution adopted by the members of the Government of National Defense, the Department of Foreign Affairs has been confided to you.

I have, in my turn, the satisfaction of announcing that I have received from my Government a telegram by which I am instructed to recognize the present Government as that of France. In consequence, I am ready to enter into relations with that Government and to treat with it on all the subjects that may concern me. In making this communication to your Excellency, I beg you to accept for yourself and for the other Ministers the congratuations of the people of the United States; they will have learnt with enthusiasm of the proclamation of the Republic in France without the sightest effusion of blood, and they will associate themselves with heartfelt sympathy in the great movement which they hope and trust will be productive of happy results for the French people and for the whole human race.

Having enjoyed for nearly a century the numberless benefits of a republican government, the people of the United States can only watch with the deepest interest the efforts made by the French nation—with which they are connected by so many ties—to found institutions of a nature to insure the general well-being of all.

In terminating, I am anxious to assure your Excelency that I congratualate myself on having, as intermediate between myself and the Ministry of the National Defense, a man whose distinguished merit is so well appreciated in my own country, and who has devoted all the strength of his intelligence to the cause of liberty and free institutions.

HOW THE EMPRESS ESCAPED.

HOW THE EMPRESS ESCAPED. To the Editor of The Daily Telegraph.

SIR: So far as I have been able to see, the accounts of the Empress's escape from the revolutionized capital on Sunday, which have been published in this country, are imperfect and inaccurate. I have just returned from Paris, where I had special opportunities for observing the stirring events of Sunday; and I give you what I know to be the true story of Her Majesty's

escape.

The deposition of the Napoleon dynasty was voted in the Corns Legislatif about secape.

The deposition of the Napoleon dynasty was voted in the Corpa Legislatif about 1 o'clock on Sunday afternoon.

At 2 o'clock M. Pietri—then Profect of Police—rushed breathlessly into the Empress's apartments at the Tulleries with the startling announcement and warning: "The decheance has been declared. I have not a moment to lose. Save your life, Madame, as I am now hastening to save my own!" Then he disappeared—and with good reason too, for the Evolutionary Government would give something to be able to by hands upon him now. The Empress found herself alone with her old and trusty secretary and friend, Madame le Breton, and with M. Ferdinand de Lesseps, who both earnestly urged her to fly at once. But her high spirit made this a most unpalatable counsel. It was a cowardice—the lacket—to desert the polace. She would rather be treated as was Marie Antoinette by the mob than seek safety in an unworthy flight. For a time all persuasion was useless; but at length Her Majesty's mood calmed somewhat, and she saw the utter uselessness of remaining.

Attended only by the two companions we have named, the Empress fled through the long gallery of the Louvre; but suddenly her course was stopped short by a locked door. The little party could distinctly hear the should go ut on the terrace and get the should so the crowds who were invading the private gardens of the Tuileries. M. de Lesseps, to gain time, proposed that he should go out on the terrace and get the soldiers on guard to held back the people for a few minutes, while in addition he would delay the crowds by addressing them. The resort to this expedient was not necessary. Madame le Breton found the key, opened the door that had obstructed their progress, and gave excess to Her Majesty, who, accompanied only by her tried friend, issued into the street at the bottom of the Louvre. There they lurriedly entered a common hazer, not without a risk of detection on the spot, for a dimunitive gamin de Paris, not more than 12 years old, shouted, "Voita l'Impératrice!

years old, shouled,
one about heard or heeded him; and the cab got sales,
away with the two ladies.

They drave to M. de Lesseps's house in the Boulevard
de Malesherbes, where the Empress sat until she was
joined by M. de Metternich, who did what he could to
facilitate her departure to a place of safety. Later in
the evening, the Empress, still accompanied by Madame
le Breton, drave to the Gare du Nord, escaped all detection-thanks to the thick vail which she wore—and at 7
o'clock rolled safe and unsuspected away toward the
Belgian frontier. I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

Cariton Club, Sept. 8.

THE EMPEROR'S SURRENDER.

A NEW AND HIGHLY IMPROVED VERSION. That lively paper, the Paris Soir, publishes the following romantic story of the Emperor's surrender at Sedan, which may be useful as a specimen of French war correspondence, even if it is not an important con

but for ourisasiers and lancers to storm them, as the whole decision of the battle depended on it. At first each regiment was to give up one squadron to certain death, so made had served faithfully, and there were affidavits (counsel and the lot, as it proved, for liter the reservation, for the squadron, as it proved, for liter the remained in fire, but lost, no men, while the tirred, rom which the count is the country, between two lines of the enemy's rifles, and three squadron on the enemy, between two lines of the enemy's rifles, shooting on us through to the batteries, from which two shooting on us through to the batteries, from which two shooting on us through to the batteries, from which two shooting on us through to the batteries, from which two shooting on us through to the batteries, from which two shooting on us through to the batteries, from which two shooting on us through to the later through the state of the country, between two lines of the country, between the country, between two lines of the country, between two lines of the lines of the country, between two lines of the country, between the country, between the country, between two lines of the lines of the l

ane agot was not pursued after this, but each of us could say that God's mercy had alone protected us, for, out of the 11 "Zige" which I led in (five were detached). I only brought out three, and that so many were saved is a wender; not one could have expected to return alive. The battle-field is in our hands. We expect the King this afternoon.

GERMAN OFFICIAL REPORTS.

OPERATIONS OF THE SECOND ARMY BEFORE METZ. [Translated for The Tribune.]

The investment of the French forces within the fortifications of Metz by the German troops in the tast days of August had become an accomplished fact in the mode and manner contemplated from the first. Though the cordon of arms daily became closer and stronger around the enemy, yet from August 19 forward no movement had been made which could have been taken to indicate the plan of hindering or breaking through the investment so as to gain a free field for his operations, and bring about a junction with the troops of

through the investment so as to gain a free hear for may operations, and bring about a junction with the troops of Marshal MacMahon. South of the village of Morange, and north of the village of Feves, a considerable elevation arises, the bare summit whereof affords a fine view over the surrounding country and the town and fortress of Mctz and the valley of the Moselle. The distance from that point to the bastions is comparatively small, so that with a good glass the French soldiers can be plainly distinguished in their movements and manipulations, and even the lighter or darker color of their uniforms can be recognized.

Information received pointed to the first August as the day on which Marshal Bazaine would make an energetic assault on the Gorman lines. All the movements of the French were directed against the right bank of the Moselle to a point in our line, which perhaps intentionally had been left weaker than the rest. The contest commenced in the morning. Contrary to former engagements, the German troops this time occupied the strong positions, and awaited the attack. These were kept up by the enemy throughout the day, but he could not gain the slightest advantage over his German foe, who, on the evening of the slist, remained undisturbed in the same positions which he had occupied in the morning. The brave troops from the Province of East Prussia did not yield an inch of ground, though the contest hated from morning to night with but slight intermissions, and the Prench in superior forces again and again vallantly renewed the assaults.

The honors of the day belong to the First Army Corps

brave troops from the Province of Lass reasons and the yield an inch of ground, though the contest hastel from morning to night with but slight intermissions, and the French in superior forces again and again validabily renewed the assaults.

The henors of the day belong to the First Army Corps and to the Landwehr Division under Gen. Rummer. In the energy and determination with which the energy had sought to carry out his plans made it clear that an attempt would be made to repeat them, and perhaps all the more strongly, the next day. Prince Frederick Charles, who had watched the events of the day from morning to night, therefore ordered in the evening that the Ninh Army Corps move across the Moselle, and that the Tenth Corps should hold itself ready in reserve. The French did not wait for the morning of the 1st of September, nor did they attempt to carry out their plans by strong and violent assaults; they reserted to strategem by availing themselves of one of our signals which they initiated; and which is used to call the troops to rest. They thereupon rushed upon the pickets and advanced quards with the bayonets, and fell upon the forces occupied Noissoville and Servigny, eituated within the lines of investment. The situation thus became in so far critical, that if the village of Retonfay had remained in the possessation of the enemy he would probably have succeeded in breaking through the cordon surrounding him. In order to prevent such an unfortunate eventuality, Gen. Non Manteuffel, commanding First Corps, early on the 1st of September, assumed the offensive, and it was not long before he was able to report to the Commanderin-Chief that the brave troops from the Province of East Prussia, with bayonets and butts, and driven back the enemy, and that Retonfay was retaken. The further results of the day corresponded with this favorable beginning. Noisseville and Servigny were also retaken. The suite of the troops moved out to the fight from the fortrees, and in what disorder they returned a few hours later. T

under Gen. Rummer; Twenty-eighth Infantry Brigade; Eighteenth Division, and Twenty-fifth Division, together with a caralry brigade and six batteries; of the latter, however, only half were under fire.

His Royal Highness Prince Frederick Charles, on the morning of Sept. 1, was present on the spot to watch over the result of the dispositions that had been made.

GERMANY'S RIGHT TO ALSACE AND LOR-

The Provincial Correspondence of Aug. 31 sublishes an article headed "Germany's Wishes with re-

gard to Alsace and Lorraine," in which it is said:

These provinces which were torn away from the German Empire have become France's chief points of support for menacing attacks upon Germany. How should it be possible, after the glorious victories of the German army, 'after the reconquest of two old German provinces, and after the heavy and costly sacrifices by which our triumph has been gained, how should it be possible to avoid the irresistible conviction that the honor and the safety of Germany imperatively demand the removal of the lasting shame—a German country serving as a starting point for German enslavement! The European Powers, true to the attlinde of neutrality which they have assumed, will not arbitrarily endeavor to arrest the consequences of the war, so long as no substantial European interest is not injured by the conditions of the treaty of peace. The German people, however, is conscious that in its demand it does not aim at any preponderance over other nations which might endanger the so-called European equilibrium, but that it seeks only a firmly-established peace, which it intends to wring for itself and for other nations from the old enemy of the peace of Europe. and to Alsace and Lorraine," in which it is said:

THE AFRICAN UNION CHURCH.

DISSENSIONS AMONG THE MEMBERS-APPEAL TO

THE COURTS. In the Court of Common Pleas, at Special Term, before Judge Charles P. Daly, yesterday, 17 colored people were gathered, all clad in the cleanest of garents, and all deeply interested in the case of The African Union Church agt. Peter C. Porter and others, Trustees. It appears from the papers in the case that very many years ago in Wilmington, Delaware, a body of colored people—few in number—got together and estab-lished what was known as the African Union Church. Years afterward a few of these people came to the city. and taking advantage of the cheapness of real estate, purchased a site in West Fifteenth-st., between Sixth and some of the coursessers brought is. He dipped his lips thereby then looking at the glass, smiled situally, and turning toward the officer said to him. Nero, vanquished, passed his last hour beside a pood in which he drank. I am more fortunate than he. He drank all the water, and giving back the glass, added, "It is true that my reign never rosembled his," and then betook himself to smoke again ghat hour a general officer came from the Kiral of the large and giving hat hour a general officer came from the Kiral of the large and giving hat hour a general officer came from the Kiral of the large and the security alone. They remained there an hour and a halt by themselves, taiking in low tones. What did they say at the end of the interview the ex-Emperor stepped into a post-chaise, bearing the King of Prussia's arms.

The people round king william say that it is his intention to keep his prisoner at Spandau of the Prussian start told him that without the intervention of the Crown Prince and M. de Bismarck, the King would have shot Napoleon.

COUNT BISMARCK'S REGIMENT AT MARS LE TOUR.

COUNT Schmettow, Colonel of the famous regiment known as the Bismarck Cuirassiers, from the Count holding nominal rank in it, thus describes the part the regiment took at the Battle of Mary le from:

A murderous battle has been fought, but it was not a murderous battle has been fought, but it was not a murderous battle has been fought, but it was not a murderous battle has been fought, but it was not a murderous battle has been fought, but it was not a murderous battle has been fought, but it was not a murderous battle has been fought, but it was not a murderous battle has been fought, but it was not a murderous battle has been fought, but it was not a murderous battle has been fought, but it was not a murderous battle has been fought, but it was not a murderous battle has been fought, but it was not a murderous battle has been fought, but it was not a murderous battle has been fought, but it was not a murderous battle has been fought Seventh-aves., and erected thereon a new Church, which

The Balcolm Habeas Corpus Case.—The case of Henry Balcolm (whose discharge from the United States naval service was sought by his wife on the ground that he was intoxicated at the time of his culistment) came on before Judge Blatchford, on the return of the habeas corpus, yesterday morning, when it was discovered that Mr. Voorhies, counsel for the petitioner, had all the papers in the case, including the writ and the evidence taken before the Commissioner in his possession. Mr. Voorhies not appearing, on motion of Assistant District Attorney Purdy, an order was entered dismissing the writ and all proceedings thereunder, and ordering Balcolm on board the Vermont for duty.

SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS.

Decisions—By Judge Ingraham.—Lee agt. Clark.—Motion granted. Smith agt. Cox.—Motion granted. In the motter of Ann Eliza Wiley, a lunatic.—Motion granted.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS-MORE HEAVY SENTENCES.

City Judge Bedford occupied the bench in City Judge Bedford occupied the bench in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, and signalized the day by imposing several heavy sentences. Michael Edwards, Jointy indicted with William Andrews for picking the pocket of Robert Anderson of a gold watch and chain on the lat of August, pleaded guilty to the charge of larceny from the person. When arrested a letter was found in the possession of Edwards instructing him to see an Alderman and "make it all right with Blunt," and give him \$50 to have the charge set aside. "You are one of those who claim to have enough political influence to escape all punishment for your crimes. To show the falsity of these statements I will send you to the State Prison for five years.

Thomas Featherston, jointly indicted with Dennis O'Nell for the robbery of Charles Krager, pleaded guilty to the indictmen, and was sent to the State Prison for 12 years and 6 months.

John Bloomfield, a colored man who stole a watch and chain, was sentenced to State Prison for for years.

hain, was sentenced to State Prison for four years.

James Lynch pleaded guilty to attempt at burglary; Penitentiary two years.

Wm. Andrews was sentenced to the State Prison for five years for stealing a watch and chain, all valued at

five years for stealing a watch and chain, an value as \$100.

A Mr. Williams, a colored hairdresser, who resides with his wife in the basement of No. 110 Thompson.st., was, in the absence of himself and wife on July 29, robbed of jewelry and clothing to the value of \$1,500. Mrs. Mary A. Burns, a washerwoman, who occupied the rear basement, was arrested on suspicion, as was also a Mrs. Sarah A. Stewart, ago 31 years. Suspicion seemed to point very strong to Mrs. Burns, and at the time of her arrest she was wearing some of the underclothing of Mrs. Williams, some of the underclothing of Mrs. Williams, and was in the habit of wearing Mrs. Williams's clothes. The Jury stood 11 for acquittal and one for conviction. However, the Judge took the responsibility and discharged the prisoner. In

the case of Mrs. Stuart, she related that are the employ of Messra. O'Sullivan & Gregg; that she often called in to see Mrs. Earns, and at times took supper with her. She also was discharged, and the Court adiourned.

During the session, the Grand Jury came into Court, having finished their labors. They found 230 bills of indictment, the largest number over found by any Grand Jury in the country in a single term. The jurors were then discharged with the thanks of the Court.

At the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, Jus-At the Tombs Police Coulft, yesterday, Justice Hogan committed Huster Manuel, a Cuban cigar-maker, for stealing a piece of cassimere, valued at \$40, from the store of Converse & Co., at No. 46 Leonardest.

John Kranzer, a German lad, was committed for eatering the store of Michael Cohen at No. 162 Chatham-st., and earrying, away jewelry and clothing....Mortimer Taggart of No. 137 Baxter-st., was committed on a charge of having stolen \$200 from a safe in the spartment of Bridget Carey in the same house....John Moore, a Dutch seaman, of No. 26 Chestnut-st., was committed for beating Thomas Welsh of No. 56 Oak-st., on the head with an ice-pick....John Smith, a seaman, was atreated on Staten Island for stealing a horse and wagon, valued for beating Thomas Welsh of No. 56 Oak-st., on the head with an ice-pick... John Smith, a seaman, was arrested on Staten Island for stealing a horse and wagon, valued at \$250, belonging to Michael McCarty of No. 137 Baxterst. The property had been sold by Smith to James McKinn of Tompkinsville, in whose possession it was found... James Lane alias Charles Williams, was committed for inducing Michael Welsh, a boy employed by Isldor & Co., at No. 29 Leonard-st., to go on a fruitless errand for him, and in the absence of the had making off with a box of caps, valued at \$40, which he had offered to take charge of until the return of the lad.

COURT CALENDARS-THIS DAY. 77. Growell agt. Marr. 113. Ddf art. Clarke. 122. Stockam agt. The Mayor. 113. Ddf art. Clarke. 124. Stockam agt. The Mayor. 125. He blevard. 127. In re Blevard. C. Sheely. 126. Murphy agt. Wheeler. 126. Griswid agt. Banks. 129. Harmer agt. Waller. 126. Griswid agt. Banks. 129. Harmer agt. Waller. 129. Harmer agt. 129. H . Murphy agt. Dickenson.
Murphy agt. Wheeler.
Murphy agt. Gamble.
. Commissioners of Pilots agt. Commissioners of Priots against Manifest Correct—Thiat. Them—Part I.

Tomphins agt. Baker.
Conway agt. Gillieples.
Gessing agt. Sichold.
Morrison art. Jones.
Gester agt. Haves.
Gester agt. These.
Schwarfs agt. Brewster.

Tusch agt. Brewster.

1092. Chickester agt. Wostern U. S.

Co.

2019. Schwartz att. Sower. 2030. Tunch agt. Brewster. 2031. Leeds agt. Valentine. 2032. Priend agt. Preedman. 2035. Brady agt. Van Alsen. 1928. Agulet agt. Zacharie. MARINE COURT-Co.
2003. Janen agt McCullough.
2004. Fichter agt. Groppe.
2005. Hurst agt. Schulz.
Rad. Tenze-Paut If.
2001. Meyer agt. Gilea.
2007. Lewin agt. Wolf.
2003. Bulls Head Bank agt. Goss. 2647. Palmer agt. Smith.
1773. Lynch agt. Church.
1774. Williams agt. Wilgu1774. Williams agt. Wilgu1876. Thorp agt. Wilgus1877. O'Flynn agt. Feeney.
2979. Radife agt. O'Nelll.
2986. Barry agt. Residan.
2987. Rosenberg agt. Demn.
2989. Howard agt. Dermo.
2989. Howard agt. Dermo.
2989. Heevil agt. Curtis.
2989. Heevil agt. Curtis.
2989. Netwe agt. Stockhom. 3001., Bulls Heatt Bank agt. Gow. 1804. Perkins agt. Hrwssier. 1805., Pank agt. Free German Sch'l. 1805., Welsh agt. Bunter. 1801., Welsh agt. Hulf. 1811., Harfiele agt. Mozan. 2015. Mygatt agt. Clark. 2029. Heerit agt. Curtis. 3000. Netter agt. Stockhammer. Count or Appeals Calendar-is the Court of Appeals calendar for 124, 125, 126, 127, 130, 134, 135, 136, 1 Acrany, Sept. 22.—The following Sept. 23: Nos. 118, 119, 1222, 123, 137, 138 and 34.

CITY COURT-BROOKLYS. 14. Bunn agt. Bagley. BROOKLTS.

11. Same agt. Same.

12. Suppel agt. Young.

13. Gutchails agt. Tanks.

14. Webs agt. Lent.

15. Bash agt. Benk.

16. Hartenn agt. Nash.

17. Marrit agt. Donevan.

19. Mnray agt. Comolly.

19. Tiple agt. Comolly. Hunn agt. Bonesar.
Enderlin sagt. Blonesar.
Suchheld agt. Davidson.
MeNally agt. Tooker.
Wardellagt. Warien.
Queen agt. Power.
MeNabb agt. Voorhies.
Jackson agt. Rogers.
Manning agt. Smith.
Smith agt. Kearus. 89. Tighe agt. Connoily. 90. Schumaker agt. Mitchel

DEPARTURE OF FOREIGN MAILS.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 23.

Mails for the Argentine Republic, Brazil and St. Thomas, per steamship North America, from Pier No. 42 N. R., close at the Post-Office at 1 p. m. SATURDAY, Sept. 24.

Mails for Europe via Queenstown and Liverpool, per steamship City of Brussels, from Pier No. 45 N. R., close at the Post-Office at 12 M. A Sopplementary Mail, for paid letters only, made up on Pier No. 45 N. R., and closes at 1:30 p. m. Steamship sails at 2 p. m.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED. FROM BERMUDA—In steamship San Prancisco, Sept. 22.—Jo-rith, James A. Convers, W. H. Peniston, Rev. J. Clark, W. H.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS Captains and pursers of vascals arriving at this port are requested to liver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Pross only to resons exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simouton, General texts. News packages for the Journal of Commerce, Times, Taxanus orld, San. Express. Evening Post, Commercial Addressiver, Stantitions, and New Yorker Demokrat should also be delivered only to authority of the Stanting Post, Post, Stanting Post, Post,

the same persons.	THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TRANSPORT NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TRANSPORT NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NAMED IN COLUMN TRANSPORT NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NAMED IN
Places. Atmosph's. Pher. Port Hastings. Clear	ER REPORT—9 A. M. Places, Atmosph'e, Places, Agusta, Glas. Clear. Owesgo. Clear. Duthough. Clear. Pitaburgh. Clear. Chicago. Clear. Lousville. Cloudy. Mobile. Clear. New-Orleans. Heav. Rey-Wost. Clear. Havana.

SHIFFING INTELLIGENCE. PORT OF NEW-YORK

PORT OF NEW-YORK. Sept. 22.

Steamships—Tripoli, Browne Liverpool, Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia; Columbia, Van Sice, Havans, Gea, Barnes, Mallory, Savannah, Clyde, Hinter, Charleston, Ellen S. Terry, Bearse, Newborn, N. C.; Dirigo, Johnson, Purliandi, F. Cadwallader, Hawell, Baltimore: C. Comstock, Brake, Philadelphia; Norwas, Boarse, Boston, Rarkas—Hilladelphia, Norwas, Barne, Boston, Rarkas—Hilledphia, Norwas, Barne, Boston, Barnes, Bearle, Bellen Dyer, Leiand, Liverpool; Marocco, Farnsworth, Antwerp; Bravo, Lucas, Cardiff.

Brigos—Zephyr, Chric, Stettia; Locida, Atkinson, Sackville via St. John, N. B.; Stafford, Currie, Palermo; Princess Beatrice, McGregor, Sidney, C. B.

Origo-Zepart, Currie, Palerno, Princess Bestrice, Medregor, 20th, N. B. Stafford, Currie, Palerno, Princess Bestrice, Medregor, Sidney, G. B. Schra-Husson, Nichesson, Charleston: Jamestown, Bennett, Norfolk, Jefferson Burden, Sears, Key West, W. Capes, Saker, Chester, Pa., Putton, Parker, Bridgeport.

Microbial Stafferson, Burden, Sears, Key West, W. Capes, Saker, Chester, Pa., Putton, Parker, Bridgeport.

Microbial Stafferson, Sears, Key West, W. Capes, Saker, Chester, ARITIVED.

Microbial Stafferson, Bernden, Bernmida and pass.

Steamship Wannatta, Fish, New Bedford, midse, and pass.

Steamship Dirigo, Johnson, Portland, mdos, and pass.

Steamship Dirigo, Johnson, Portland, and pass.

Bern Urania, Bolvig, Cardid 50 days, railread iron.

Bert Vanna, Bolvig, Cardid 50 days, railread iron.

Bert Nina Figari, Abbite (inte Figari), Genon 68 days, midse.

Berg Catawis, Havener, Hamilton, Bernmida, 9 days, fullbat.

Schr. W. J. Holmes, Ward, Part Said 21 days, coccanuis.

Schr. Charles E. Moody, Pars 20 days, rubber.

Acturus, Providence.

Paviliou, Providence.

Bertson, Providence.

Martha, Providence.

New Regulus, New Haren, Pred Hall, Portland, Ca. R. Bonden, Wall läiver, S. B. Miller, George's Braka, Louisa Frances, New Bedford Kate J. Hort, New Hawen, Minnelshab, Rocknert. dinnehaha, Rockport.
osephine, New-Bedford.
oral, Elizabethport.
'erre Cordo, Elizabethport.
S. Hazard, Elizabethport.

D. H. Raldwin, New London. By Parker, New Havon. Marks, Westorly. Sarah Lawrence, New-Haves. Englis Bell. Rest Esliments. Escord, Bridgeporf. S. P. Godwin, Stamford. Tyrone, Rinabelliport. Libine, Elizabelliport. Esmalor, Elizabellipors.

SAILED. Steamships—Tripoli, for Liverpool: Columbes, for Havane: Ribe Revery for Sewhern, S. C.; Gen. Barnes, for Savanual; Clyde, for harleston; Wyanoke, for Norfolk, &c. WIND—Sunset, light, S. E.; clear.

Wide-Sumer, agai, 6. c. cears

DOMETIC PORTS.

Bosrow, Sept. 22.—Arrived, steam-hip Reptime, from New Torty, attention of the hours, being R. C. Redman, from Torke talends, schr. Johann White, from San Domingo City; bark Surprise, from Algon Bay.

POINTRIES MONROW, Va., Sept. 22.—Pailed, U. S. steamship Brooklys,
for Pertsmonth, N. H., Passed out, back Ada Carry, for Aspinwall, brig

Quanterows, Sept. 22.—The steamship France, from New York for Liverpool, arrived here vertering afternoons. GLASSOW, Sept. 22.—The steamship Ottawa, from Quebor for Mar port, arrived at Morille today. The steamships India and Britannia, from New York for this port was signalled of Mortlle late land evening.

argualled off Moville late last evening.

MEMORANDA.

The steaming Win. Crawp, Gibbs, went down to schr. Gen. Knor (sed. John Knor), from Beston for New York with a cargo of see, salows near South Perry, R. L., but did not succeed in getting her off, would probably come off list. She was casy and did not leak.

The schr. Navita of St. John, N. B., which was absorded last Petrary, and stime seen, was boorded Aug. 1, in lat. 12.19, ion. 45.19, by whaling bark Glacier, at New-Bedford. DISASTERS.

DISASTERS.

The bark Nina Figari, from Gonos, arrived at this port to day, r hat on the 18th inst, during a gale from S, to S, K, Capt Figar bunchino S. Farm, seminan, were mashed overtined and lost. It is some gale had decks sweep, bosts stove, but spars, and two sent of Asia.

The bark Oolars, for Milford, Eng.) from Mexico for Queenatown, was fallen in with Sept. 13, Lai. 23, ion. 70.15, by bark M. K. Corning, (of Shellnume), Rooch, from New-York for Triests, with maste gone, deeks ripped up, and vessel water logged; also, captain mate, siccard, and one man drowned. Capt. Roach took off the remainder, six in number, and returned to the relenite of Sandy Hook, where he transferred them on the 21st to a New-York pilothost, and then proceeded on life voyage.

SPOKEN

Orean Steamers.

A NCHOR LINE .- STEAM TO GLASGOW,

NCHOR LINE.—SI MONDONDERRY,
LIVERPOOL, and LONDONDERRY,
from Pier 20, North Biver.

BVERY SATTEDAY AND ALTERNATE WEDNESDAY.
COLUMBIA, SATVEDAY, Suptember 24.

Pirst Cabin passage, \$45 and \$75; Intermediate, \$25; Steerage, \$22.

Seerage tickets from above porte, \$27.

HERDERSON BROTHERS, Agents,
7 Bowling stree.

Por freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEHLER, jr., President No. 5 Bowling-gree

P. ALEXANDER & SORS, 32 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS and BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES and REAZIL STRAMSHIP COMPANY.

Regular Mail Steamer sailing on the 2M of every month:

NORTH AMERICA, Copt. G. B. SLOCKE, September 33.

MERRIMACK, Copt. G. B. SLOCKE, September 33.

MERRIMACK, Copt. G. D. T. D. P. S. D. C. S. D. T. D. S. D. S. D. T. D. S. D. TOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN),
CARRYING THE U. S. MAILS.
THE LIVEEPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STRAM COMPANY dispatch one of their tirst-class, full power, iron screw steam FROM PIER NO. 46 N. B., EVERY WEDNESDAY,

IDAHO, Capt. PRICE..... MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSTH......October 26, at 2:30 p. m. MINNESOTA, Capt. WHISHMAT....... November 2, at 1:30 p. m.

Jabin passage, \$80, gold. Steerage passage (Office, No. 29 Broadway), ⊕30, currence. For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-sk. FOR LIVERPOOL and QUEENSTOWN.

Iuman Line of Boyal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as followed by the CITY OF BRUSSELS.

SATURDAY, September 24, 2 p. CITY OF WASHINGTON.

SATURDAY, October 1, 10 s. m.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, via Halidar), TUESDAY, October 4, 1 p. m.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, via Halidar), TUESDAY, October 4, 1 p. m.

CITY OF BALTIMORR (vis Bablar), TUESDAY, October 4, 1 p. a. And each seconding SATURDAY and electrate TUESDAY, from Plet No. 45 North Rives.

RATES OF PASSAGR.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

PHEST CABIN (Single berth) #75

To London.

FIRST CABIN (Single berth) #TS STERRACE.

To London. 100
To London. 200
To Halifar, N. S. 200
To Halifar, N. S. 15
Totels can be lought here, at molerate raise, by persons wishing wend for their Friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Breadway, N. T.

TO FARIS (including ranges) below, First Cand., \$485; Second Cabin, \$78.

These steamers do not corry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Confluent of Barops by taking the steamers of this line, avoid nunconsary risks from trainfly English railways, and crossing the Channel, besides saving tase, trouble, and expense. GEO, MACK-NNZIB, Agent, No. 56 Broadway SPRCIAL NOTICE.—Hereafter the steamers of this line will bunch at Southampton, England, to land passengers and specie.

NATIONAL LINE.

\$72. Prepaid.Sterage tentes trots are for filagon, \$23 carrener.

O LONDON DIRECT.

BRIN, Bragg......THURSDAY, September 29, at 8:20 s. m.

Calite passage, \$65 and \$75; accerage, \$23, payable in currency,

Passengers booked to Paris at reduced rates. For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. © Broadway.

P. W. J. HURST, Manages.

To Whom it man Concern

I BEG to inform my friends and patrons that
I have opened a new and extensive RESTAURANT at No. 9 Lagette-place.
L. SEIGHORTNER. STOLEN—Sept. 8, a bny pacing MARE, with white star, 15.1 high, with buggy, enamel top, no size surfained some parts broken, but wheels quite new; when taken was painted black. Any one returning above to R. ERETTS, Rie Depot. S. Y., will be suitably rewarded.

Wedding Cards, &c.

AT WM. EVERDELL'S SONS, No. 104 Ful-EVERDELL of B'way, 302—Wedding, Visiting, and Ball Cards; Monograms, French Note Papers, &c. Boot styles.

Marble and Slate Mantele.

DECORATED MARBLE MANTELS, Wainscience, Formatter Tops, &c., in representation of all foreign marbles 415 to \$1.000. Ratch designs, black, engraved its gold. MIDDLAPIKLE COMPANY 1769 Broadiny, Branch warrooms, 427 Fulton st., Brooklys. ENAMELED SLATE MANTELS.— Plain,
Marbleired, and Decerated, as prices from \$10 to \$30 and upward
also, Slate work of every description, plain and ornamental.

PENERTY SLATE Co., No. to West Sightseethets.,
Between Fifth and Sixth area.

MARBLE and MARBLEIZED MANTELS,
Gravestones, Tiles, Table and Plumbers Slabs.—Now Show-room
with finest assortment of MANTELS,
Price reduced.
A. KLABER, 18 and 136 East Righteenth et., New-York.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich
and elegant designs, from \$9, \$12, \$15, up to \$250. T. B.
STEWART & Co. 606 Sixth-ave., bet. There of the Art of th S. KLABER & Co., Marble Works, 217 to 223
S. West Sister, between Broadway and 6th ave. Marble and Merble-ized Manuels, Thes, Monuments, Headstones—largest variety and sheap-est in the city.

Lost and Lound.

\$100 REWARD.-LOST, A JEWELED BUTTKRFLY, composed of diamousls, rables, as appliers, has been lost by Mile. Christine Nilsson, returning from Steinway Hall, through Irving-place. Fourteenthist., and Fourthises. Steinway Holling of the Steinway Holling of the Steinway Steinway

Aliscellaneous.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at No. 29 Pearl at. Harper's Building, N. Y. All articles at the lowest John's K. HOPPEL. FIRE ARTS,—For SALE—BIBLE PLATES FINE ARTS.—For SALE—Two new STEKL PLATES, mitable for Premiums or convenient.

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FOR SALE.

Manufactured by the Virginia Peat Co. at Boar Quarter, Dismed Swamp

Virginia, to be sold in cargoes, from 100 to 300 tans. Art now prepared

to ship on the receipt of orders.

Address.

or GILBERT S. MINOR of ...
President of the Virginia Peat Company, Alexandria, Va. SAGINAW (Mich.) SAW AND PLANING MILLS.—The undersigned have THERE MILLS cutting annually TWENTY-FIVE MILLIONS PERT OF LUMBER.

and are prepared to farmity KINDS OF LOMBER. Polanta Makinga, either dreased or in rough, also hashs Shingles, the relater water. Window Prames, Casings, &c., &c. Shipassant, by other real or water. Orders solicited.